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E.E. REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON MOSCOW SUMMIT

PPR: Jaruzelski's Speech

LD151324 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow 14 June -- The Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski said here today that the CMEA summit had brought an abundant crop of decisions which are of momentous historic importance for the further growth of the CMEA members.

Speaking on behalf of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states and on behalf of the Polish delegation at a reception given in the Kremlin by the hosts -- the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government -- in honour of the participants, the PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

"It is for me an honour to cordially thank you, dear Comrade Chernenko, and the whole Soviet leadership, for the initiative of convening this conference, for the creative effort put into organizing it, for your hospitality and for the fraternal wishes you have spoken today.

"Our joint work has yielded an abundant crop. The conference's decisions are of momentous, outright historic importance for the growth of the CMEA member states, expansion of their cooperation, strengthening of their unity and cohesion."

"A good groundwork has been laid down for stepping up the pace and broadening the scale of economic and scientific-technical integration, for ensuring economic security to the countries of the socialist community. This is indispensable more than ever in the face of challenges of the modern times, and also in the face of the imperialist pressure and discrimination.

"In the conference's declaration we have underlined the strict interdependence between peace and security of nations on the one hand, and the correct development of international economic relations on the other hand. The United States' aggressive circles are standing in the way of this. They attempt to disrupt the balance of power fundamental to preserving peace, they set the pace for armaments and use economic and psychological-propaganda weapons. This climate also adds fuel to the revanchist and revisionist activities based on the calculation towards undermining the territorial-political order in Europe.

"These are the determinants. They still necessitate giving pride of place to the task of supreme significance -- the active conduct of the Leninist peace policy innate to socialism with the simultaneous consolidation of our shield of defence -- the Warsaw Treaty."

"Once again with full strength we have reaffirmed our programme for concrete peace proposals set out in the Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow joint statement, and in other initiatives. Our joint position stated in them is absolutely clear: recognition of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, desistance from the arms race -- this is the road to detente ensuring a real prospect of peace in Europe and around the world. We shall strive towards this end unrelenting with perseverance. Our conference is the telling evidence of it.

"This year many fraternal countries will celebrate the 40th anniversary of their liberation, foundation of people's authority, entry on the road of building the new system. Socialism enabled them to rapidly overcome backwardness and the appalling ravages of war, gave them and materialized the chance for the all-around advancement of our nations.

"This was largely facilitated by the brotherly assistance from the first ever state of workers and peasants, our great friend -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Its potential, experience and internationalist cause today continues to provide invaluable support at hard moments, when we are in need.

"We extend our profound gratitude for this to the Soviet peoples, Communist Party and its Central Committee.

"The historic achievement of the socialist states implemented under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties is a telling confirmation of the fact that time is on our side. With this in mind, while evaluating highly the to-date results of our cooperation, we have focused on the future. We are looking far into it, to the threshold of the 21st century. This shows the strength and vitality of our system, which has development, progress and service to the nation as its objective and nature.

"This also confirms that we invariably stake on peace, are sure of tomorrow, and sure of our cause.

"We are dispersing in the belief that the goals we have assumed will be reached. They are feasible, because we are together and can count on one another. Unity, integration is our weapon. We have strengthened it and thus use are coming out from this conference stronger. The future belongs to socialism."

Opposition to U.S. 'Pressure'

LD151503 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Concern over the present situation in the world is expressed in the CEMA member-states' declaration "Peace, Maintenance, and International Economic Cooperation," published today. It says that American governing circles, in attempting to attain their political objectives, are using international economic connections and, contrary to the generally accepted rules, are reaching for various methods of exerting pressure such as embargoes and sanctions. CEMA member-states, the declaration says, are against all forms of exploitation, all attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and of exploiting economic connections as a means of exerting political pressure.

Unite Efforts To Achieve Power

LD151309 Warsaw PAP in English 0716 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 15 June -- Commenting on the three-day economic summit of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), which closed in Moscow yesterday, the party daily correspondent wrote today that it reasserted with full strength that by uniting their efforts, the socialist states want and can effectively achieve stronger economic and defensive power. Said TRYBUNA:

"Rich in their 35 years of experience, the CMEA states have shown that they are capable of standing the test of the oncoming times.

"The summit has also demonstrated their will to do all that is possible to heal international economic relations, now getting worse and worse due to imperialist forces, chiefly in the U.S..

"The worsening situation brings measurable harm to states and nations under American influences, poisons the international atmosphere, and arouses dangerous tension in the world" TRYBUNA said.

It added that Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko defined the CMEA alternative to the imperialist-led policy of dictate as a direction at preserving peace, reducing international tension, and constructive cooperation between all sovereign countries, including the developed states of the West.

Need for Unity

LD151629 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 15 June -- Comenting on the CMEA summit meeting in Moscow which ended yesterday, Warsaw papers point to the fact that it was a forum of expressing viewpoints on issues of greatest importance for the world, namely peace, detente, and peaceful cooperation between all countries.

The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote: "In the complex international situation, at the time when imperialism, striving for a confrontation with the socialist system, simultaneously resorts to a military blackmail and economic discrimination, at the time when the international system of economic and scientific-technological cooperation is threatened, the documents adopted at the Moscow conference by the leaders of the socialist community states gain a particular significance. The policy of peaceful coexistence is one of the main principles of the socialist states' international politics. This has been reaffirmed once again in closing addresses by Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski," RZECZPOSPOLITA pointed out.

Writing on the same subject ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that: "Documents adopted by participants in the CMEA summit in Moscow could be briefly summarized in this way: The CMEA states tighten their mutual cooperation, with a simultaneous offer to all countries of the world to develop relations based on equal rights, in the mutual, fundamental interest, that is the healing of the international situation. "Naturally, such parallel directions of action come as no surprise to careful political observers who have long known perfectly well that peaceful cooperation is one of the canons of the socialist states' policies," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

An extensive report on the meeting is also carried by the SZTANDAR MLODYCH daily which provided it with meaningful title "Unity Is Our Force".

Determination To Act

LD161331 Warwaw PAP in English 1213 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 16 June -- "The economic summit has been an event of historical value for the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)," the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said in today's article headlined the "Strategy of Peace and Cooperation". It elaborated: "Leaders of the community's member-states have reasserted with full strength their determination to act in order to ensure peace and heal international economic relations. The CMEA states have put forward an alternative to the imperialist, chiefly American, war threat. To the U.S. and NATO policy of confrontation and their efforts to win military superiority, the socialist states have counterproposed a programme of strengthening peace, reducing international tension and development of constructive cooperation between all states," the paper said.

Hungary: Further Steps Needed

LD151459 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA countries have at their disposal all the means to raise their cooperation to a new level. This, among other things, is emphasized by the statement issued on the Moscow summit conference this week, entitled: The Main Directions of the Further Development and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Member-Countries.

It was established at the conference that there are still substantial reserves available for the expansion of relations. The participants decided that further steps must be taken in the interest of coordination of other spheres of economic policy, possible socio-economic development.

It was agreed at the consultation that member-states would take measures for the development of cooperation in fuel, energy and raw materials production. The Soviet Union, in accordance with the agreements, will continue the deliveries of raw materials and energy-carriers; the partner countries will take measures to export the products necessary for the Soviet Union. In this regard, mutually acceptable solutions will be worked out.

It was decided at the conference that the member-states consider cooperation in agriculture to be a primary task, and for this reason, the countries concerned wish to guarantee for the exporters, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, the economic conditions of incentives for deliveries.

The task remains topical that planning cooperation should be linked with the application of goods and financial conditions, and that the collective currency -- the transferable rouble -- should be strengthened.

Finally, the statement issued on the CEMA summit meeting emphasizes that the member-states are ready to develop mutually advantageous economic relations with every state of the world, including the developed, capitalist countries.

As well as a statement, the participants in the CEMA consultation adopted a declaration entitled: The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation. In the document, they appeal to all the peoples, to the leaders of states and governments, to take steps in the interest of developing international economic cooperation.

The leading politicians of the socialist countries emphasized that the CEMA states are deeply interested in improving the world political and economic situation. They believe that peaceful, lasting, international relations, and not confrontation between states with different social systems, must be strived for.

The participants affirmed their resolve that they wish to continue to act in this interest. At the same time, they resolutely condemned attempts aimed at using economic relations as a tool of political pressure.

The document emphasizes that the CEMA countries support the establishment of relations between the economic organizations of their countries and the developed capitalist countries, as well as of the developing countries. They affirm that they are ready to conclude an appropriate agreement between CEMA and the Common Market.

The declaration states that the increase in the arms race as well as the subordination of economic relations to aggressive policy hinder a resolution of the world's vitally important economic problems. The participants in the conference emphasized that their conviction is that the nuclear arms race can be stopped by strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The politicians reiterated that the states represented at the consultation insist on withdrawal of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe, and they emphasized that in so far as this takes place, withdrawal of the countermeasures will take place simultaneously.

Must Coordinate Plans

LD160932 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The open, thorough, and fruitful exchange of views at the CEMA summit conference in Moscow allowed participants to comprehensively evaluate the development of the economic organization, and especially the historic progress made by CEMA's socialist member-countries in the past 1 and 1/2 decades. This is pointed out by the leading article of NEPSZABADSAG, praising the consultation which ended Thursday.

It establishes that the effective and integrated economic organization now demands the member-countries to coordinate more resolutely than ever before the mutual relations and development plans for the better utilization of (?raw) materials, fuels, and energy sources.

Mobilizing Force of Relations

LD161153 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MIT) -- Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily of the HSWP, devotes a major, front-page commentary to CMEA's economic summit meeting, which concluded in Moscow Thursday. (Excerpts from the commentary):

"The top-level meeting took place in Moscow at a time when the economies of the countries of the community reached a new stage of development, and accelerated progress demands a new impetus, one that is capable of overcoming unexpected halts. The leaders of the communist parties of the CMEA countries made it unequivocally clear that in the course of its development the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is not going to isolate itself from the outside world. As before, an inseparable part of domestic economic activities will be participation in the international division of labour on an equal footing with the trading partners and with the guarantee of reciprocal benefits. Although, it is expected, in the spirit of this principle, that there will be a diversification of the forms of cooperation with both the developing countries and the industrially advanced capitalist countries, now and in the future the CMEA is fulfilling the most important role in the international economic relations of the socialist countries, with our homeland among them. As it was emphasized by the participants of the Moscow meeting, the members of the economic alliance do have the necessary material, technical and manpower potential for lifting cooperation to a new level in accordance with the requirements of the new stage of development."

"It is obvious, however, that, although the current stage of development includes a lot of new elements, the former principles of relations are not being reinterpreted. Neither is it necessary as the practice based on approved foundations has proved that cooperation within the CMEA has stood the test of time, the socialist countries' many-sided economic relations and programmes are of a mobilizing force. In compliance with the requirements of the technological revolution, technical-scientific relations have in many fields gained in strength, coordinated development of production and products has been promoted, bilateral trade between the member countries and multi lateral cooperation and international specialization have been expanded.

"Neither in this respect will there be any change in the economic strategy of the CMEA countries. The decision under which the national economies concerned will more regularly survey the tasks arising from the long-term, 15 to 20-year programmes, than before is to unleash new energies.

"As the communique issued on the Moscow economic summit makes it clear with reference to numerous issues, the aim of rendering economic integration efficient now demands from the member states to coordinate their mutual relations and development plans concerning the better utilization of raw material, fuel and power resources, and cooperation in deliveries much more efficiently than ever before. Among the complex measures to be taken there will be the introduction of modern mining technologies and the application of energy- and material-efficient machinery and technologies."

The CMEA countries further expand inter-company relations over their borders, based on experience gained in cooperation, and it is expected that other international economic establishments can directly join the flow of goods exchange on the basis of independent accounting. New methods and better use of existing possibilities will lead to a more rapid development of key production sectors, to a widespread application of sophisticated technologies and to the elimination of excessively end-product-oriented production technologies and to what directly follows from this: the delivery of high quality component parts and units. This is especially relevant in the field of computers, microprocessor techniques, robots and the mass production of semi-conductor devices and instruments.

The advance of the CMEA is inseparable from working out a more efficient mechanism of cooperation. Without that it is inconceivable to perfect socialist international division of labour and to promote integration. It was by no chance that the communique issued in Moscow underlined the timeliness of the task to organically tie cooperation in planning to an active application of goods and money relations. The countries of the CMEA will, therefore, further perfect the valid pricing system in commerce to ensure that a universal application of prices should relate both to goods and services.

In conclusion the paper states: "The meeting left no doubt about the CMEA countries' resolve to stick to their peaceful line. The document of historic value that contains the declaration on the encouragement of international detente and the development of cooperation has made it entirely clear that negotiations offer solutions to problems in relations even in a complex and tense international situation, provided the parties concerned show a constructive approach and are circumspect and they consider the vital interests of peoples and their identical dependence on maintaining stability, peace and security."

Bridge Between Two Systems

LD172228 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- The Saturday and Sunday issues of Hungarian newspapers continue to deal with the Moscow summit of the CMEA, in editorials and commentaries.

A commentary in Sunday's MAGYAR HIRLAP analyzes the documents and states that "openness and the intention of being a bridge between the two world systems remains an organic part of the political arsenal of the socialist countries." The commentary also adds that "the issues of development cannot be separated from the tasks to be solved within the CMEA. The stake is to achieve a breakthrough in the intensification of economy, in recharging sources of growth." In the end the commentary states: "Hungarian opinion evaluates the new station of the CMEA in a (?manner) worthy of its rank, and also knows that it is interested in, and a part of, the more rapid development and progress of socialist integration."

The editorial in NEPSZAVA, the newspaper of Hungarian trade unions, places emphasis on the connections of the international situation and economic life and recalls that the participants of the meeting "called attention to the proposals for concluding an agreement on the mutual renouncement of the use of military force between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO countries, and the maintenance of peaceful relations. They set forth that life demands the mutually advantageous and equal cooperation of all countries in international economic relations. The lasting material base of strengthening detente cannot be established without this."

MAGYAR NEMZET, newspaper of the Patriotic People's Front, carries an editorial by its Moscow correspondent, and quotes Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "Open, thorough and fruitful talks were held about the key issues." The article also states: "History has frequently proven that the realistic eveluation of a situation leads to the correct solutions. Time will again be decisive, but time urges us, too: Cooperation on a higher standard, more healthy economic relations do not come about by themselves, nor are fine resolutions enough by themselves. Active and balanced implementation of the programmes [word indistinct] can bring progress."

"Time is working for us, and in these days we concentrate our attention on the 21st century, on the future", emphasizes a commentary in ESTI HIRLAP. "This also indicates that we steadfastly base our hopes on peace, we believe in the future [word indistinct] true nature of our cause".

Resolutions' Impact on Hungary

LD161818 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the "168 Hours" program, with economic policy editor Mihaly Galik]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] In the statement which deals with the questions of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, two phrases occur again and again -- one is "further development," the other "deepening." On the one hand, these obviously refer to continuity, but they also mean that in the CEMA countries' cooperation there is the need for some kind of changes. What can we single out of the latter, that is of the changes?

[Galik] Before I answer your question, let me say concerning continuity that at the press conference following the end of the CEMA summit Soviet Deputy Premier Talyzin emphasized that the present declaration is a supplement to the complex program adapted in 1971, that is, it is an organic continuation for further development and not a fundamentally new long-term economic program.

[Presenter] And the new one...?

[Galik] Speaking about the new one, well, reading it through Hungarian eyes I would single out the following: The member-states believe that supplies of basic raw materials, heating materials and energy resources can be solved within the CEMA. The declaration also emphasizes that forms of coopration that interest all members are to be worked out.

[Presenter] What does forms of cooperation that interest all members mean? What does it mean in practice?

[Galik] I think it is a key phrase, and it means quite prosaically that today the production of raw materials and energy sources is increasingly expensive and that importers must pay this extra cost for the producer in some way. The method chosen is a question of specific agreement, but can be worked out through the price or by contribution to investment, or in other ways.

[Presenter] What does this mean for our economy? Is it a new requirement for us?

[Galik] We have to be aware that cooperation is not an altruistic thing; it is not a matter of sentiments. If something justifiably costs more to somebody in cooperation, for example if the producer gets the oil, coal, or mineral gas out of the earth more expensively, the extra cost is an objective fact. In other words it cannot be expected that somebody should one-sidedly bear this extra cost. Since we import a significant part of our raw material and energy sources -- particularly the latter, [words indistinct] from the Soviet Union, mineral gas and oil -- therefore we have to pay more for these.

[Presenter] Let us move on. What other significant and important points must we mention here?

[Galik] I consider it very important that the statement emphasizes that the appropriate conditions providing incentives to foodstuff-exporting countries must also be created. Before you ask, I will say that here, too, ultimately the same question is raised. The significance of foodstuffs has grown in the world, while simultaneously production costs are increasingly high. So here, too, forms of cooperation which are different from traditional ones and based on mutual interests are justified.

[Presenter] Yes. This also means, if I understand correctly, that our positions here are undoubtedly becoming stronger, for what is at issue here is foodstuff exports, in which Hungary occupies a rather distinguished place in the world.

[Galik] Yes, that is so. However, I add that this does not only affect us. Besides Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, too, are significant food exporters among the CEMA countries.

CSSR: Speed Up development

LD152202 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 15 (CTK) -- The economic strength of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has become the material base of their peace policy of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, said a statement on the main directions of further development and deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation of the CMEA countries, adopted at the CMEA economic summit yesterday and made public today.

The need was stressed to speed up transition to intensive development of the economy and to increase its effectiveness, thus creating conditions for raising the standard of living. The CMEA countries will seek to enhance their export potential particularly in the manufacturing industries, and speed up the gradual equalization of the economic levels of the member countries. The levels of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia are to be brought closer to the levels of the economies of the European member countries.

The summit conference decided that a new step is to be taken to coordinate the economic policies of the CMEA countries' which will collectively work out solutions to major economic issues.

Coordination of the national economic plans of CMEA countries will be centered on priority tasks, the statement said. Agreement has also been reached on the main areas of product specialization in the international socialist division of labour.

For the purpose of speeding up scientific-technical progress, it was decided to work out jointly a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress for 15-20 years.

The participants in the CMEA economic summit agreed that priority is to be given to cooperation in all-round development of the agro-food complex.

Through mobilization of domestic resources and more intensive cooperation, the CMEA countries will deal with all questions concerning raw materials, fuels and energy. A joint program of construction of nuclear power plants up to the year 2000 will be worked out.

The statement pointed out the economic and social progress of the CMEA countries contrasts sharply with the crisis in the capitalist states where capitalism demonstrates its inability to deal with economic, political and social upheavals.

The determinant factor of mankind's social progress is socialism whose international authority and influence on world development have risen considerably, the statement said.

It pointed out that the socialist economic integration is a major factor of allround progress of the fraternal countries and equalization of their economic levels. The plan-based development of the national economic and cooperation between the CMEA countries made it possible to reduce in many areas the negative impact of the crisis of the capitalist economy, and to counter the aggressive policy of imperialist circles, and attempts of the United States and some of its allies to pursue a policy of economic pressure and discrimination.

The CMEA countries will continue to expand their economic cooperation with other socialist countries that are not members of the CMEA, as well as with developing countries, thus promoting growth of their national economies and contributing to the strengthening of their economic independence.

They are ready to develop economic and scientific-technical relations with advanced capitalist states and with all states of the world, in the conviction that development of relations will contribute towards lessening international tension, the document adopted at the economic CMEA summit said.

Urgent Tasks

LD152334 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The documents approved at the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the summit level, which has taken place in Moscow, were published today. Martin Svehla, who attended the conference in Moscow as our special correspondent, was asked to comment on the statement on The Main Directions for Further Developing and Deepening Scientific and Technological Cooperation Among the CEMA Member-Countries:

The document combines the forces of the socialist countries above all for fulfilling the urgent task of intensifying their economies and raising their effectiveness. Thus, among the most important common tasks is raising the technical standard of products, their reliability, durability, and quality, and expanding their range. It is, however, not only production in individual countries that must be effective but also their mutual cooperation. This is why the participants in the conference adopted a task to progress further in coordinating economic policy in all areas connected with mutual cooperation. Simultaneously with this top-level coordination, all member-countries have adopted in the statement a task to create favorable conditions for direct contacts between associations, enterprises, and organizations for the purpose of setting up joint companies, enterprises, and other economic organizations on a cost-accounting basis.

As far as scientific and technological development is concerned, one key measure has been adopted in the statement and this is a task to draw up jointly a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress for the next 10 to 15 years. Such a program will ensure a speedy tackling of the most important scientific and technological issues and common access to the results acquired. This naturally concerns, above all, new materials, new technologies, research which will bring in practice a growth of labor productivity, reduction of costs, lower energy intensiveness or, in brief, higher effectiveness. At the same time, tasks have been adopted, the fulfillment of which will rapidly enrich the domestic market. This concerns both an increase in food production where progressive technologies and new machines should further improve both supplies and the structure of consumption, and consumer goods of high quality, the production of which is often hampered by the lack of raw materials and the low technical state of the consumer goods industry. The combining of forces in this sector is therefore also one of the prime tasks facing the entire community.

The final part of the document is devoted to increasing the effectiveness of the CEMA mechanism. This means making an active use of commodity-monetary relations in the planning stage, improving the operative system of price formation in mutual relations, and, last but not least, strengthening the convertible ruble as a collective currency.

Deep Economic Interaction

LD161408 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA summit conference ended in Moscow Thursday. The commentary of the week, prepared by (Ratek Vanke), concerns the conclusions contained in the documents from the conference:

Two documents were adopted in Moscow: The Statement About the Main Directions of Further Development and the Deepening of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between CEMA Member-States; and the Declaration on Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation. At first sight these documents vary in content.

The first is concerned with concrete steps which the CEMA countries will take in the next few years on the path to further increasing the productivity and efficiency of their economies. The second analyzes the current complicated international situation and again shows the readiness of socialist countries, the members of CEMA, to sit down at the conference table as long as the other side is also willing to undertake constructive dialogue which would lead to detente in the political sphere and the creation of conditions for the development of economic cooperation between countries with differing social systems. From this, perspective and mutual connection of both documents is clear because, as the declaration states, the CEMA member-countries are far from indifferent to how the political and economic situation in the world is developing. They are interested in bringing it back to health not only because, as the text of the document referred to states, it has an influence on the development of their economy. Experiences from history show that there is no possibility of relying on bringing the socialist countries to their knees. Such a notion is an illusion, all the more so because there is a deep and wide-reaching interaction of the economies of the CEMA member-states, and because the member-countries can depend on the economic potential of the Soviet Union.

This is not an attempt by the socialist countries to achieve economic isolation. On the contrary, it is precisely the CEMA countries who have always stood behind and still stand behind far-reaching mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries. Naturally, the intensity of such relations depends on the overall political climate. As the declaration emphasizes, experiences from the last decade have shown convincingly the need for and fruitfulness of international detente for all nations of the world. And this is not simply a phrase. As well as reducing the danger of war, the policy of detente brought the development of economic relations between East and West. It was possible to increase economic aid to developing countries and to begin the struggle for reconstructing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. It is necessary to protect and develop everything positive which was achieved in this direction. The CEMA countries base their declaration on this prerequisite. They convincingly prove that the current economic problems of the world cannot be solved separately from political problems. In this connection they propose that practical talks between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries should begin as soon as possible on reducing military expenditure, based on the proposal which the socialist countries recently put forward in their appeal to the NATO countries. There are also a whole number of steps on a parallel path leading to international detente, and for the development of economic cooperation between East and West. All that is needed is to seriously study the proposals made by the socialist countries at the United Nations or other international forums, proposals which are limited only by the conditions of cooperation on the basis of mutual equality, mutual benefit, and the removal of any elements of discrimination in economic relations between capitalist and socialist countries.

In other words, the CEMA countries propose such principles of cooperation in their mutual economic relations which have proved good for 35 years -- principles which the second adopted document, the statement on the main directions of further development and deepening of cooperation between CEMA countries, is based on.

In this context the member-countries find a basis in the complex program of socialist economic integration which was adopted in 1971 and in the conclusion that its tasks are being fulfilled successfully. The statement therefore reacts to some conditions which have changed, clarifies some tasks, and in particular it emphasizes the need to make use of all reserves which still exist in mutual cooperation. It also substantiates the fact that the statement clearly gives priority to the development of such cooperation that will lead to further intensification of the economies of the CEMA countries.

Specifically, great emphasis is laid on the development of new forces of research and development cooperation, the improvement of coordination of national economic plans, the development of production cooperation directly between production enterprises, and priority development of the most progressive branches of engineering. As far as energy is concerned the CEMA countries will give priority to the development of nuclear energy and speedily cooperate on the introduction of energy saving technologies.

These are only a few examples from a statement which directs the entire economic development of the CEMA countries for the next decade. Just like the Declaration of Preservation of Peace and International Cooperation, it is based on the prerequisite of the peaceful construction of socialist countries. This is the basic premise of economic cooperation between the CEMA countries.

Romania: To Ensure Progress

AU171542 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1541 GMT 17 Jun

["For Strengthened Collaboration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1984 -- In connection with the recent economic summit of the CMEA countries, daily SCINTEIA prints on June 17 a commentary entitled" "For the Strengthening of the Collaboration in the Work of Building the New System, to Mutual Benefit, in the Interests of the Cause of Socialism and Peace", which reads inter alia:

According to the principled, steady position of Romania, the Romanian delegation, headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, participated in the proceedings inspired by a constructive spirit and made an active contribution to the proper unfolding of the meeting.

The meeting took place in a moment of utmost importance. Life itself, realities demonstrated that, despite negative phenomena and tendencies in the world economy, the socialist countries in the CMEA membership managed, by their own efforts and by developing the collaboration, to consolidate tangibly their economic potential, to carry through ample social programmes, to ensure their peoples' growing welfare. This allowed for these countries to tangibly cushion in many domains the influence of the world economic, commercial, currency, financial crisis which practiclaly affected all states in the world, and to ensure the steady advance on the road to building the new society.

It is very important that the conference agreed upon the joint drafting, based on the national programmes, of a complex programme of technological-scientific progress in the next 15-20 years, and that the participants in the meeting agreed upon a complex programme of actions for the expansion of the collaboration in joint production and deliveries, concomitantly with a more economical use of raw materials. Another major direction of action is the deepening of the collaboration in agriculture and farm foodstuff production.

No doubt, these are very important targets whose translation into life calls for the employment of methods of a nature to allow for the continuous deepening of the collaboration and the increase of its efficiency. In this respect very important is the emphasis placed by the meeting on the significance of coordination of the development plans as a major method of organization of the economic, technological and scientific cooperation. Life itself has demonstrated in this connection the outstanding importance of providing stable, lasting bases to the mutual relationship, through long-term accords and contracts as a basic form of collaboration within the CMEA.

No doubt, the decisions and measures decided have their obvious importance, it is essential now that, in the spirit of the provisions [words indistinct] collaboration established in the meeting's documents, one should start immediately materializing these decisions in concrete understandings and accords on long-term [words indistinct] bilateral or multilateral plane and especially that one should see to their steady implementation, to their prompt translation into life. It is imperiously necessary that practical measures be taken without delay for the implementation of the accords, so that the decisions made should show their positive effects the soonest, starting this year even.

Referring to the declaration on maintaining international peace and economic collaboration SCINTEIA writes:

As Socialist Romania frequently stressed, as the declaration too, shows, international tension has tangibly mounted lately consequent to the intensification of the arms race, to the maintenance of the old hotbeds of conflict and the emergence of new ones, to the imperialist policy of strength and interference in other countreis' internal affairs, of consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence. Reliance on force, on the escalation of the arms race hamper the settlement of the fundamental issues of the world economic development in conditions of marked disbalance in the world commercial exchanges, of intensified protectionist measures and disrupted currency-financial relations, especially consequent to the inordinate growth of the interest rates. These are problems to which Romania has been paying great attention steadily emphasizing that there is no more important task now than to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear one, to maintain peace and avert a nuclear catastrophe. It is a matter of satisfaction to find out that this idea is stressed also in the declaration endorsed at the meeting which stresses that this is also a fundamental prerequisite of improvement of the world economic situation.

In this document we find ideas and objectives advocated by Romania in steady consistency, whose translation into life would be of most positive consequence, meeting all peoples' interests of peace and progress.

Of outstanding importance is the call addressed by the meeting participants to all peoples, heads of state and government the world over for the translation into life of the recommendations and understandings reached in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as also in the Madrid meeting final document.

By the measures and decisions agreed, by the conclusions disclosed and the directions of action established, the economic summit of the CMEA member countries goes down as a moment of outstanding importance in the development of these countries' collaboration and cooperation as also as an important event of international life. It can be assessed that the package of measures agreed upon at the meeting is of outstanding importance for the development the improvement of the collaboration, cooperation and specialization within the CMEA. Now, after the endorsement of these measures, the main task is to start fully to turn them into life promptly to materialize the understandings reached, so that a faster progress be ensured of every member country and the growth of the forces of socialism.

Albania: Neocolonialist Policy

AU151655 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] As reported by TASS, the CEMA summit concluded today in Moscow. TASS reports that the meeting concluded with a speech by Chernenko. In his speech, the Kremlin leader hailed socialist integration, which Moscow uses as a disguise to conceal the real nature of its relations with the CEMA countries, toward whfch it applies a typical neocolonialist policy.

CEMA COMMITTEE STARTS IMPLEMENTING DECISIONS

LD161658 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The CEMA Executive Committee has started the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the summit meeting that ended in the middle of the week. At the body's 2-day Moscow session the delegations were headed by deputy premiers. The Executive Committee made decisions which will improve cooperation in the fast development of modern microprocessors and robot technological instruments, as well as in their production, use and mutual exchange. The participants also examined the kind of assistance which the CEMA member-countries will give to Vietnam in the next 10 years.

HUNGARY, CSSR, USSR TO HOLD MILITARY EXERCISE

LD161642 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] In the coming days a joint military operations tactical exercise will commence in Hungary with the participation of about 16,000 soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army. The maneuver code-named (?"Danube)-84," is part of the training plan of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

HOME TRADE GROUP MEETS IN GDR 12-15 JUNE

LD152233 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- A working group specializing in economic, planning and management aspects of home trade, set up by regular conference of the home trade ministers of the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held its eighth meeting at Lubbenau, GDR, June 12-15. With Miklos Andriko, Hungary secretary of state for home trade, in the chair, the working group discussed a report on the group's activity so far. Proposals were worked out on how to utilize experience gained in the member countries. The participants studied the main directions of cooperation in 1986-1990. Special attention was paid to the exchange of experience on the modernization of the management of the economy. The working group decided next year to consider the methods of home trade planning for 1986-1990.

BRIEFS

INTERMETALL COOPERATION -- The Intermetall Iron Metallurgy Cooperation Organization is currently holding its 39th plenary session in Hungary. The representative delegations of the member-counties, Bulgaria, CSSR, PPR, Hungary, the GDR, and the USSR are led by the respective deputy ministers. The participants to the meeting paid a visit to the Lenin Metallurgical Plant in Diosgyor, on Wednesday, 30 May. The head of the Soviet delegation, Georgi Sergeyev, deputy minister of iron metallurgy, informed the press on the activity of the session. He said that the plenary session is discussing a wide range of issues concerning iron metallurgy cooperation, analysing the experiences of the last year, and planning the further steps of cooperation. He also said that in addition to the regular members, Romania and Yugoslavia are also collaborating with the organization and that Cuba has asked the current session about possibilities for cooperation with Intermetall. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 May 84 p 9 AU]

ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE, U.S.-SOVIET DIALOGUE

Summit, Arms Talks Not Linked

LD151334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0949 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 15 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expressed the readiness to meet with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko at any time, without setting any conditions. Reagan told a press conference last night, Thursday, that the U.S. has opened the door for a U.S.-Soviet summit but that no similar initiative has come from the other side.

What is new is that Reagan has not made the summit conditional on the results it is to produce, the Soviet return to the negotiating table in Geneva or any other point. This time Reagan avoided anti-Soviet rhetorics. Reagan said that Washington was in permanent contact with Moscow and that there was a permanent written communication between the White House and the Kremlin and exchange of information and views on certain questions. He said that there had been no mention of his meeting with Chernenko in these contacts.

Reagan said he did not expect an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations before the U.S. presidential elections but noted that, when the Soviet side learns in the autumn that he will remain in office for another four years, it will surely want to negotiate, as he said.

U.S. Republican Senators Charles Percy and Howard Baker recently insisted that Reagan do everything necessary for a summit of the two superpowers to take place and urged that U.S.-Soviet summits become a regular annual practice.

More Signs of Elasticity

LD161849 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Is a certain relaxation of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations on the horizon? Our foreign affairs commentator stresses that Reagan's offer to meet Chernenko at any time is intended more for the U.S. allies in Europe than for Moscow. Nevertheless, the conciliatory tone in the U.S. President's statements could have an effect on East-West relations. Milika Sundic says:

Reagan's statement at his press conference in Washington at which he said, among other things, that he was willing to meet Soviet leader Chernenko at any time, and Chernenko's statement in PRAVDA reveal virtually nothing new in Soviet-U.S. relations. It is true to say, however, that the U.S. President has recently been less bellicose in his attitude to the Soviet Union, but that does not mean that any fundamental changes have taken place in the relations between the two superpowers. The two summits, that of the seven Western leaders in London and the summit of 10 countries in Moscow, which discussed both political and economic problems, confirmed in fact that the strategy of the two blocs was not changing in any way except that a somewhat milder tone is used by both sides during their propaganda skirmishes. The greatest contribution to this has been made by the behavior of Western Europe, and also, to no less an extent, by the East's interest, displayed again at the CEMA summit in Moscow, in developing cooperation with the EEC on a mutually beneficial basis.

And yet as far as the Reagan-Chernenko meeting is concerned, the U.S. President seemed to be right when he said that Moscow was likely to wait for the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections. Reagan reiterated that the White House and the Kremlin maintained constant written communication; but this amounts to no more than the two superpowers' usual practice of keeping each other informed from time to time about individual problems.

The fact that this time Reagan did not make a possible meeting with Chernenko conditional in any way is not an indication of any deep change in his view on the meeting between the two. It is also no deviation from the policy Washington has so far pursued in connection with the problems which in fact led to the present coolness in Soviet-U.S. relations. Reagan simply wanted to reassure his worried West European allies who advocate a Soviet-U.S. Summit. This, one would say, was all he wanted.

After all, in the time left before the U.S. presidential elections, it is hardly possible to do anything significant to improve relations between Washington and Moscow, although one should not fully exclude the possibility that Soviet-U.S. polemics will be toned down to a certain extent.

This also seems to be believed by Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, who is preparing to visit Washington and Moscow in order to try and persuade the two superpowers to revive their dialogue on halting the atomic arms race. Perez de Cuellar's mission could be very beneficial despite the fact that no spectacular results are expected from it. In the present situation it would be sufficient if the leaders of the two superpowers agreed in principle that they meet at a suitable time even if they failed to come to an agreement on anything. This has even been demanded of President Reagan over the past few days by a number of prominent U.S. congressmen.

The outcome of the Moscow summit of the 10 Eastern countries could also contribute to a degree to a relaxation in Soviet-U.S. relations. In its published documents, one notices more flexible ways of approaching the West, and that too means something.

Flexible on Antisatellite Plans

LD160846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 16 Jun 84

[New York dispatch by Elemer Csak]

[Text] There is information in U.S. press circles that the Reagan administration wants to revive intensive economic negotiations with the Soviet Union, and it is said he will be more flexible in his plans for satellite-destroying weapons. Observers are certain these reports have been deliberately leaked in Washington, and they serve as an illustration of the U.S. President's conciliatory remarks Thursday.

According to a CBS television commentator, Reagan needs to mention the need for a summit meeting and to emphasize readiness for cooperation because of strong pressure on him, even from his own party, in the interest of improving Soviet-American relations. The President's critics mention more and more that the hard line has led not to increased opportunities for agreement, but to the failure of negotiations. And according to the signs, Washington has now become aware that this negative picture can disadvantageously influence Ronald Reagan's chances for reelection.

Reasons Behind Moderation

LD152305 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Michal Staz dispatch from New York]

[Text] Reagan's 25th press conference differed from the previous ones. Above all, the difference lay in the fact that two thirds of the questions concerned Soviet-American relations, including the possibility of a summit meeting.

Reagan, who has never made secret his strong anti-Sovietism, this time conducted himself before the television cameras moderately, attempted to create a good impression with television viewers and even expressed his willingness to meet with Comrade Chernenko. It is of course self-evident that such a staunch anticommunist as Reagan has not changed without reason. Behind his striking willingness to hold a Soviet-American summit is strong pressure from a number of groups in American society, including Reagan's Republican Party, to moderate at least the tone of his public utterances, which would otherwise have catastrohpic consequences both for him and the Republicans. Less than 6 months before the elections threatening to deprive this party of its slight majority in the Senate as well as the office of the presidency itself, there has apparently been a change of tactics to enable them to maintain their existing positions.

Counterrevolutionary Dialogue

AU151844 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] At a televised press conference in Washington, President Reagan called for a dialogue with Moscow, stressing his readiness to meet with Chernenko. The American President stated that the door is open for a dialogue and we are waiting at the top of the steps. Reagan stated that the United States is having secret contacts with the Soviet Union. After stressing that there have been contacts between the two countries, he stated that he had exchanged letters with Chernenko, but gave no details. Reagan also expressed his support for the aggressive NATO bloc, which he described as being stronger than ever. Reagan's new call to Moscow to strengthen their counterrevolutionary dialogue is a reflection of the efforts made by both superpowers to find a common language in parceling out zones of influence and to recognize each other's (?rights) in the respective economic, political, and military alliances.

ADELMAN, KONDRASHOV INTERVIEWED ON EUROMISSILES

LD151357 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1925 GMT 14 Jun 84

["Panorama" program, with interviews "some weeks ago" of Kenneth Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Stanislav Kondrashov, chief correspondent for Izvestiya; Adelman's answers recorded in English, Kondrashov's answers recorded in Russian, both with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Tommorow it will be 5 years since the Soviet Union and the United States signed in Vienna the SALT II agreement, which has since then not been ratified, and it will be 7 months since, owing to the start of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks in Geneva broke off. In mid-1984, the year of U.S. presidential elections, there is hardly a realistic chance of these talks continuing before the end of 1984 or the beginning of 1985. The American body in charge of Soviet-U.S. arms talks is the Washington Arms Control and Disarmament Agency headed by Kenneth Adelman, in terms of his office the highest-ranking U.S. official to deal with the talks.

Some weeks ago I had the oportunity to meet with Kenneth Adelman in Washington. Following our conversation, Andras Sugar undertook a television transmission between Washington and Moscow. The essence of the American-message was interpreted to Stanislav Kondrashov, chief correspondent of Moscow's IZVESTIYA, who worked as a reporter in the United States for many years. "Panorama" had edited a television dialogue out of the answers of Kenneth Adelman and Stanislav Kondrashov.

[Adelman] As regards nuclear arms talks, the START talks on stratetic weapons, the talks on medium-range weapons in Europe have broken off. The Soviets withdrew at the end of last year, and they have not returned to these talks. We are ready, willing, and in a certain sense, view with expectation our returning to these talks, in the event that the Soviets decide to take seriously the issue of arms control, and want to achieve progress in arms limitation.

[Correspondent] Obviously, if the Soviets were asked, they would answer that the East is flexible, the East is ready, and this East has submittted many disarmament proposals, and so forth. Anyway, the Soviet Union has proposed: In order for it to return to the talks -- now I am speaking about the issue of European nuclear arms -- the United States and NATO ought to show willingness to return to the situation before the deployment. Is there any chance of this taking palce? Or how do you see it?

[Adelman] Let me say that if the Soviet Union were to state that it is flexible, and so forth, such things, the fact is that they are not present at the talks, and it is quite difficult to be flexible at talks where someone is not present, and thus, this allegation would not be very trustworthy for us or for anyone else. [sentence as heard]

As regards the issue, that the sitution should return to the situation before deployment, let me say that we negotiated with the Soviet Union for more than 2 years, in a time period when the Soviets were building an SS-20 missile with three warheads each week. Currently their medium-range missiles have more than 1,300 warheads. During the time period when such a missile was being built every week, we never threatened them with withdrawing from the talks. We never said that we would break off the talks because of the deployment. We never said that we would not start the talks because you have 200 systems. When we had only some systems at the end of 1983, in contrast to the Soviets' 1,300 warheads, the Soviets said that they would withdraw from the talks.

What we said was that ou knew about our intention to deploy for 4 years. In 1979 we announced that, as a system of alliance, we shall carry out these deployments, until we achieve 572 warheads -- not 1,300 that the Soviets currently have, but 572. We announced this 4 years ago, adding: We would not deplov in the event that the United States and the Soviet Union might agree on a limitation, or maybe full elimination of these weapons, and we would much prefer this. We did not want this deployment. Considering that the Soviets did not want to assent to a grounded, serious arms limitation agreement, we had to carry out the deployment, but this was only our second choice.

[Kondrashov] (?Mr) Adelman apparently is using an American trick. He describes the situation of the present but he does not take into consideration what happened yesterday and the day before yesterday. First, in the past we waited for the Americans to come to the talks. During virtually all of 1981, since President Reagan came into power, they were unable to decide in any manner whether or not to go to the talks.

Then the talks took place for 2 years, and taken in its entirety, the Americans adopted a position until the end that did not make it possible for us to achieve progress and emerge from the deadlock.

After this, as is known to everyone, the Americans started the deployment of their missiles in West Europe in the fall of last year, and they created a situation in which the Soviet Union truly was compelled to leave the talks, although it did not intend to do so, the Americans [words indistinct]. This is the issue at hand. What can be said?

At the talks, starting from the end of 1982, for a whole year, until they broke off, there were Soviet proposals that could have meant a constructive and appropriate path toward a solution. The fundamental principle of the Soviet proposal is the following: Neither NATO nor the Soviet Union should deploy a single new missile, a single aircraft, a single nuclear warhead. Now, however, judging on the basis of the interview given to your correspondent, Adelman states that the Soviet Union deployed missiles. However, nothing happened on the side of NATO in the meantime. In truth, however, if we look at the data of October 1983, which presumably are fully official, we get the following picture: NATO had 695 carrier aircraft; the Soviet Union had 465 carrier aircraft. As regards missiles NATO had 162, with the British and French missiles, while the Soviet Union had 473. NATO had altogether 857 nuclear weapon carriers, the Soviet Union had 938; so we had rather more. If we look at the number of nuclear charges [toeltet] -- the issue at hand primarily is the nuclear charges placed on U.S. aircraft -- then NATO had 3,056, the Soviet Union had 2,153. That is, we had superiority regarding nuclear weapons carriers; however, they had superiority regarding the number of nuclear charges. The Soviet Union proposed that the two arms systems should be brought to the same level in every respect, regarding the number of nuclear charges, aircraft and missiles. This could have opened a path toward agreement. The Americans were not willing to do this. They were not willing to include the British and the French missiles, numbering 162. It developed that, according to the terms of the Americans' proposals, the Soviet Union would have had to destroy all of its missiles. In contrast to this, the Americans -- better said, NATO -- would have been left with 162 missiles.

With this solution the European balance of forces would have been upset, and of course the Soviet Union could not consent to this.

[Correspondent] The Soviets say that they are ready to reduce the number of their own systems to the number of British and French systems, and they are willing to reduce the number of their own warheads to the level of the number of warheads on British and French systems.

[Adelman] The British and French systems belong to a different category from any that we debated in the framework of these talks, as the Soviets also were aware at the beginning of these talks: The British and French forces are independent nuclear-strike forces, and they do not make up a part of our joining the security of the United States to that of West Europe. Apart from some systems, the British and French systems can be launched from submarines. Thus, they do not constitute a subject of the talks.

Our submarines are not a subject of the talks; neither are the Soviet submarines, and they never have been so.

[Correspondent] Adelman again speaks about the zero option which, as he says, would have meant the full elimination of all the weapons systems of both sides. In his opinion, it could have been realized easily, had the Soviet Union assented to it. What is your opinion on this?

[Kondrashov] Yes. The zero option, which Adelman supports here now, and which Reagan proposed, thus condemning the talks to immobility for a long time, in essence means the following: The Americans will not deploy their new nuclear weapons, 572 missiles; the Soviet Union, however, will remove its medium-range missiles.

However, the British and French missiles will remain -- 162. I remember an interview of Bernard Rogers, American NATO supreme commander, roughly 1 year ago. An American television reporter asked him this question: If, let us say, a missile falls on Kiev, and "Made in France" is on it, will it be easier for the people of Kiev, because of this? Rogers answered: Yes, because it is not an American missile, and it suits us if we have this extra advantage.

Adelman, and naturally, Reagan, Shultz and other American leaders, too, present this as a fair, zero option, although it was an attempt to leave the Soviet Union and the socialist countries defenseless vis-a-vis the other side's medium-range nuclear arms.

[Correspondent] Adelman also says that the submarines do not constitute a subject of the talks. However, maybe these submarines should be taken into account when establishing the balance, since these too are here, on the coasts of Europe.

[Kondrashov] Yes, and equipped with American medium-range nuclear weapons, and this weapon also must be included in the balance. We have proposed this.

[Correspondent] I really do not expect you to praise the Soviet Government, but do you really believe that the fact that no kind of arms limitation agreement has been signed since 1979 is due only to the Soviet Union, or maybe there were other factors, too?

[Adelman] It is very hard to sign an arms limitation agreement when the Soviets are not present and when they are not talking.

[Correspondent] And Salt II?

[Adelman] When they are not present at the Geneva negotiating table, there is no hope that progress might occur, or an agreement might be reached, since there is no one to negotiate with.

[Correspondent] Nevertheless, do you not think that the failure to ratify Salt II brought a substantial setback to this entire process?

[Adelman] I believe that it became clear after the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan that there was no chance that the U.S. Senate would ratify an agreement after this, after this Soviet step.

[Correspondent] However, 6 months passed between the two. It was signed on 15 June, if I remember correctly...

[Adelman] On 15 June...

[Correspondent] Afghanistan took place in December. What happened in the 6 months between the two?

[Adelman] During this time there was a summer break in Congress and President Carter, who devoted a substantial part of his presidency and time to Salt II, decided that the manifestations in the Senate were such that on the one hand the contents of Salt II and on the other hand the Soviet behavior in Afghanistan made the ratification essentially impossible. So he withdrew the agreement from the Senate and placed it on ice. President Reagan has clearly expounded his opinion about SALT II, although I have to add that at the moment we still obey the instructions of the SALT II agreement and we shall not break these so long as the Soviet Union displays similar self-control. The important point is that in the course of the years a further accumulation of strategic nuclear weapons has taken place, even if it complies with the provisions of SALT II. We would like an arms control agreement that results in a real decrease in weapon systems.

[Correspondent] It has also been said that SALT II has not been ratified. Adelman replies to this that the U.S. Senate rejected ratification because of the situation in Afghanistan.

[Kondrashov] SALT II has a long history for, after all, negotiations began as early as 1972-73. As early as 1974, 90 percent of the proposals were worked out but negotiations were delayed. In respect of this, there is the statement by Kissinger, the former secretary of state. At the time of the Vladivostok meeting between Brezhnev and Ford, 90 percent of the agreement was worked out, but the negotiations following this were spun out yet again, because in 1976 Carter assumed office and complemented the agreement with his own proposals, slowing down the process of SALT II negotiations even further, until June 1979 when the agreement was signed in Vienna. However, Carter himself had doubts; he was not fully convinced, and finally strong opposition developed in the U.S. Senate.

The process of ratification slowed down as a result, and it stopped altogether. This is the real reason why SALT II has not been ratified, despite the fact that it required an effort of 7-8 years from both sides.

[Correspondent] In connection with this, Stanislav Nikolayevich, the argument can often be heard that since the Reagan administration at the moment is not an appropriate partner for serious negotiations, in 1984 no serious step forward can be expected in Soviet-American relations, and that this process can start only in 1985 following the outcome of the elections. What is your opinion about this suggestion?

[Kondrashov] What can I say? As a journalist I have to say that such an opinion does indeed exist, but it does not fully take into account the nature of Soviet politica For us at the moment the problem is that the Americans do not put forward any constructive proposal which would make possible our return to Geneva to resume negotiations. It is well known that the Soviet stance in respect of this is resolute and unshakable. We can resume negotiations only if we return to the situation before the fall of 1983, in other words, to the situation before the deployment of U.S. missiles. In this sense it is our partners that have to make the first steps, and of course it depends on them whether they raise new and constructive proposals that would again return us to the process of negotiations. On the other hand, an election year influences U.S. foreign policy; it is felt in the steps taken by Reagan, and of course President Reagan -- for whom foreign policy has become the most vulnerable point, may I say, the Archilles' heel -- wants such a situation in which foreign policy supports him and is not against him, and at the moment it is.

The question is whether it is useful and whether there is a need to help him as a man and as an administration that has done so much to destabilize the international situation. Is it worth assisting him to be reelected? So we are faced with two factors. One of these is that on their part obviously there is a need for new proposals and a constructive approach so that we should return to the situation which existed before the deployment of U.S. missiles.

[Correspondent] Of course, the question arises as to what extent can Reagan be helped from the outside, or to what extent can things be made difficult for him?

[Kondrashov] Look here, it is difficult to, so to speak, interfere with the U.S. election struggle. What is more, it is meaningless. By the way, this is not our approach; the election must be decided by the American voters who, to some extent, are worried because of President Reagan's foreign policy -- if, for example, we take Lebanon, where the Washington administration failed, or if we take South America, where its foreign policy, the military intervention, is opposed by the majority of Americans, as proved by the opinion polls, and finally, they are anxious because of the state of Soviet-American relations. [sentence as heard]

ZHIVKOV, DPRK PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG OPEN TALKS

Discuss Expanding Cooperation

AU151835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] After the welcoming ceremony at the Sofia railroad station, Comrade Kim Il-song and the members of the delegation accompanying him went to the Boyana Residence. Later the DPRK delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. Afterward, Comrade Kim Il-song visited Comrade Todor Zhivkov. During the cordial and friendly talks. the relations between the two parties and countries as well as topical problems of the international situation and of the international communist and workers movement were discussed.

Later, at the Boyana Residence, the official talks began between the party-government delegations of the two countries led by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kim Il-song. On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Issues between the governments of the two countries.

The two sides briefed each other on the tasks that their parties and peoples are facing at the present stage of socialist building in fulfilling the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] and of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference. Satisfaction was expressed with the achievements of the two countries in their socioeconomic policies, which are opening further possibilities for expanding future cooperation. Certain topical problems of the international situation were also discussed during the talks, which were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov Speech at Sofia Dinner

AU151931 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the unvariable solidarity and support of Bulgaria for the policy of the Workers Party of Korea aimed at easing the tension in the Korean peninsula, at the peaceful unification of the country upon a democratic basis.

"We resolutely condemn the attempts at eternalizing the partition of Korea. Bulgaria supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the American troops withdraw from South Korea. She supports also your proposals for a peaceful and democratic unification of Korea," he said in a speech at the official dinner in honour of Mr Kim Il-song.

The present-day international situation is exceptionally complicated and alarming, the Bulgarian leader went on to say. The latest Washington session of NATO reaffirmed their intention to keep on deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This means that the threat of a destructive nuclear war is rising.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the plans of the warmongers will be thwarted. Because the countries of socialism, the communist and workers parties, the national liberation, anti-imperialist and anti-war movements, all the sober-minded people of the planet desire peace, cooperation and progress.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have made realistic proposals for the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements, for the averting of a nuclear catastrophe, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. These proposals, which have been either rejected or passed over in silence by the United States and their allies, enjoy the support and approval of the world public.

Stressing the foreign policy credo of the socialist countries -- the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the Bulgarian leader said: What we have always striven at and will continue to strive is detente and disarmament, understanding and cooperation. We think that every single question today can be solved through negotiations, but honest negotiations, resting on the principles of equality and equal security, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave high assessment to the support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea renders to the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and against the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, and also to the resoluteness of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in standing a link in the common anti-imperialist front, carrying high the banner of socialism and communism.

Speaking about the progress of Bulgaro-Korean cooperation, he expressed conviction that the present talks will contribute to the further development and enrichment of this cooperation.

Kim's Banquet Speech

SK161058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on June 15 by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian party and government leaders, comrades and friends,

Today I am very pleased that Comrade Todor Zhivkov, an old friend and close brother of ours, and many other Bulgarian leaders and we meet again and sit together like this in Bulgaria. From the first moment of our entry into your country, we were accorded an exceptionally kind reception and cordial hospitality everywhere we went by the fraternal Bulgarian people. On our arrival in Sofia today we also received a warm welcome from its citizens.

Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian party and government leaders warmly received us, and large numbers of Sofia citizens in holiday dress enthusiastically welcomed us by dancing and singing with overflowing joy and intense emotions at the station and along many miles of roads and streets. The friendly songs and cheers which reverberated throughout Sofia were a powerful demonstration of comradely friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples as well as a vivid expression of the firm determination of the Bulgarian people to extend and develop further the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has just made an excellent speech which overflowed again with the feelings of comradeship and warm friendship at this grand welcome banquet given in our honour.

I have been deeply moved by your kind invitation and the warm welcome and cordial hospitality, and for this I would like to express my deep gratitude to esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian Communist Party and government and people. I also would like to take this opportunity to convey the warm comradely greetings from our party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people to the Bulgarian Communist Party and government and the fraternal Bulgarian people.

Whenever I visit Bulgaria, I warmly feel in my heart the unusual kindness and brotherly intimacy which Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people show us and our people. There is a saying in our country that even a thousand ri seems only a hailing distance to bosom friends. The leaders and the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria share the same heart as class brothers who struggle for a common aim and ideal. So, even though they are far away from each other geographically, they are in intimate friendship like close neighbours. Friendship between the leaders and the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria is a true friendship between class brothers, which is based on mutual respect and proletarian internationalism. It is a beautiful friendship which is always flowering.

Nine years have already passed since we visited your country in 1975 with our feelings of friendship towards the Bulgarian people. This time we are paying another visit to your country with a wish to see the success achieved by the Bulgarian people in their socialist construction in this period as well as the progress in your country, and to extend and develop further the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in all spheres.

During this visit we will sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria by reflecting the exceptional feelings of comradeship and the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of our two countries. This will mark a new epoch in further extending and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

This is a momentous year when the Bulgarian people commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in their socialist revolution. The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was a brilliant result of the arduous struggle of the Bulgarian Communists and other people for their national and class emancipation. It was a historic event which paved a broad avenue to building a new society in Bulgaria.

In the past 40 years since the triumph of the socialist revolution that opened up a new era in their history, the industrious and resourceful Bulgarian people have worked hard to create a new life and thus developed their backward country into a prosperous socialist state. Under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and full of hope and confidence, the Bulgarian people are now energetically struggling to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and build a developed socialist society. They have ushered in an era of unprecedented national prosperity.

The consolidation of socialist system and the smooth progress of socialist construction in Bulgaria are attributable entirely to the correct leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, an outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people.

We are rejoiced over the smooth progress of socialist construction in Bulgaria as over our own success and sincerely wish the fraternal Bulgarian people to make big strides in their future struggle to realize communism as soon as possible, by uniting themselves closely behind the Bulgarian Communist Party and carrying forward the cause of Georgi Dimitrov.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, our people are striving for the transformation of man, society and nature on a communist line by energetically carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural. They are successfully struggling to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

The success in the building of socialism in Korea and Bulgaria is the common success of the socialist countries. This serves as a powerful factor in increasing the might of the socialist forces and in holding in check the imperialist aggressive forces in Asia and Europe. Today the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries are jointly struggling to oppose the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The Communist Party, government and people of Bulgaria are fighting all out to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, to oppose the U.S. deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. We highly evaluate the Bulgarian people's just struggle to oppose imperialism and war, to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and to defend peace and security in Europe and the other parts of the world. We express full support to and firm solidarity with them in their struggle.

The tension in the Korean peninsula and the other areas of northeast Asia is daily growing because of the U.S. imperialists' undisguised moves for aggression and war. Our party and the Government of our Republic are making strenuous efforts to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula, to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. As a radical measure to ease the tension and guarantee peace in the Korean peninsula and to create the precondition for peaceful national reunification, we proposed early this year for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. This proposal is a very reasonable and realistic one to open up a new phase in our struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. That is why the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and of many other countries across the world actively support and welcome this proposal.

The fraternal Bulgarian people always give wholehearted support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We are grateful for this and express our deep thanks to the Communist Party, government and people of Bulgaria.

Developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries is a firm guarantee for accelerating the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction in each country, strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries, thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defending global peace and security.

As in the past, so also in the future, our party and the Government of the Republic which value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, will make every effort to extend and develop these relations with Bulgaria and all other socialist countries and to achieve the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am convinced that our current visit to Bulgaria will mark a new epoch in further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

On this pleasant occasion of our reunion with the intimate Bulgarian friends, allow me to conclude my speech by proposing a toast to the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples. To the strengthening and development of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the prosperity of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and the international communist movement, to world peace, to the health of esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to the health of party and government leaders of Bulgaria, and to the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Visit Electronics Plant

AU161257 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The DPRK party-government delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, continued its visit today. In the morning Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Kim Il-song. Later the party and government leaders of the two countries visited the plant for electronic transformer elements in Gorublyane [near Sofia]. They were accompanied by Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Emil Khristov, and Georgi Georgiev, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, and also by the officials accompanying Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests, who were particularly cordially welcomed by the plant's collective, inspected with interest the departments for building synthetic quartz crystals, for mechanically processing quartz plates, and for quartz instruments.

At a meeting held with the administrative and party leadership of the plant, its director, Engineer Yanko Dyulgerov, acquainted the guests with the tasks now facing the workers' collective on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference on improving production quality.

The plant for electronic transformer elements is one of the major producers in Europe of all types of steel rectifiers [izpraviteli] and of various quartz instruments, vibrators, monolithic quartz filters, and others. The plant's production is known in many countries of Europe, America, Asia, and more particularly in the DPRK.

This afternoon, the DPRK delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, will participate in the meeting devoted to Bulgarian-Korean friendship at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture.

Filipov Meets Kang Song-san

AU161808 Sofia BTA in English 1507 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, 16 June (BTA) -- This afternoon the Bulgaro-Korean dialogue continued with a meeting of the Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and the Politburo member of the CC of the WPK and chairman of the Administrative Council of the DPR, Mr Kang Song-san.

The possibilities for the promotion of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries up to the year 1990 and afterwards as well as the application of new forms and approaches were discussed at the meeting.

The expansion and deepening of the ties in mechanical engineering, metallurgy, the electronic and the chemical industry and agriculture is forthcoming.

Kim's Speech at Rally

SK171009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 17 June 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 (KCNA) -- A Sofia mass rally was held today in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Follows the full text of the speech made by him at the mass rally:

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian party and government leaders, Sofia citizens, comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to see the people of Sofia at this grand mass meeting today when we are on a successful visit to friendly Bulgaria. Allow me to express my deep gratitude to you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a close friend of ours, for your excellent welcome speech which is full of comradely feelings, as well as my deep thanks to the whole gathering for their warm welcome. Also allow me to convey the warm fraternal greetings from our party, the Government of our Republic and our people to the Bulgarian Communist Party, government, the Sofia citizens, and all the Bulgarian people.

We are now on a third visit to Bulgaria, carrying with us the Korean people's feelings of friendship towards the Bulgarian people. Whenever we visit Bulgaria, we warmly feel in our hearts the unchanging, truly good will and cordial feelings of friendship the Bulgarian people have for the Korean people.

The warm welcome and cordial hospitality you have accorded us clearly show how sincere and durable is the frienship between the two parties and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two parties and two peoples have long been on intimate terms of friendship. They knitted the bonds of friendship and have closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. In particular, Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to our country in 1973 and our visit to Bulgaria in 1975 opened a new epoch in developing further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Today these relations are developing favourably in all spheres, and this is making a great contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

This time we are going to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic. This treaty will be a valuable result of the fact that the parties and peoples of our two countries, as class brothers and as revolutionary comrades-in-arms, have steadily developed the friendly and cooperative relations in their common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria will extend and develop fully in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in accordance with the spirit and principles of the forthcoming treaty.

I am convinced that our current visit to Bulgaria will mark a new milestone in strengthening the intimate relations between the leaders of the two countries and in further flourishing the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two nations.

We are on this visit to your country at a time when the hearts of the Bulgarian people are throbbing with a high degree of political enthusiasm to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of their socialist revolution.

During this visit, we have been deeply impressed by the brilliant success achieved by the industrious and courageous Bulgarian people in building socialism in the past 40 years and by the looks of developed Bulgaria. At different places we could witness the great strides made by the Bulgarian people in industry, agriculture, construction, culture and all other spheres of social life, under the slogan "Everything for man, everything for man's well-being". Everywhere we went, your people were working hard, full of revolutionary zeal and confidence, to implement the thesis of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and to build a developed socialist society.

All the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the building of socialism are the result of the correct leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, their outstanding leader. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is faithful heir to Georgi Dimitrov's cause and its promoter, has put forward correct policies as required by the reality of Bulgaria and her socialist construction, and has been skillfully organizing and leading the party and the people for their implementation.

We warmly congratulate you, the fraternal Bulgarian people, on your great success in socialist construction and sincerely wish you greater success in your future struggle to build a developed socialist society. Your brilliant success in socialist construction shows that socialism has great advantages and vitality and is advancing triumphantly in spite of the imperialist abuses and slanders.

The superiority and indestructible vitality of socialism have also been patently proved by the realities in our country. Our people have been successfully building socialism even under the difficult and complex situation where they are confronted directly with the U.S. imperialists in a divided country.

By energetically carrying on the revolution and construction under the correct leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, our people have developed our once backward country into a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture in a short period in history.

Our people are now striving to transform man, society and nature on a communist line by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. They are also working hard to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

Convinced of the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and closely united behind the party, our people are triumphantly advancing and effecting a steady upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

Comrades and friends, the present situation demands that the peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people around the world resolutely fight to thwart the imperialist movements for aggression and a new war and defend world peace.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to forestall the East European socialist countries by nuclear attack by deploying new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries. In Asia they are going to provoke a nuclear war against our Republic and the other socialist countries by bringing a large number of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons into South Korea.

It is a noble duty of the socialist countries to fight to build a world of peace and liberty, a world which is free from aggression and war. Peace is an inherent requirement of socialism. Only when peace is guaranteed, can we successfully build communism, an ideal society of mankind. The socialist countries must closely unite for global peace and for the bright future of mankind and sledgehammer the imperialists' policy of aggression and war to prevent them from acting rashly.

Korea and Bulgaria are waging a dynamic joint struggle in close cooperation to prevent war and preserve peace in Asia and Europe. We actively support the Bulgarian party and government in their joint effort made with the other signatories to the Warsaw Treaty to remove the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and defend peace in this region.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and government proposed to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula in particular, and are striving to make it a reality. We highly appreciate the Bulgarian constructive proposals and express firm solidarity with them.

At present, broad sections of people around the world demand a ban on the production, test and use of nuclear weapons as well as the abolition of all these weapons. As the days go by, the people are more loudly calling for the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in all continents and regions. Creating nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many regions of the world and extending them is an important way to ease the international tension, remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and maintain and consolidate peace.

The Korean people are striving to turn the Korean peninsula and Far East Asia into a nuclear-free zone and peace zone. We actively support the struggle of the peoples to create such zones in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and many other regions of the world.

It is the consistent policy of our party and the Government of our Republic to safeguard peace in the Korean peninsula and to settle peacefully the question of our country's reunification.

In consideration of the present situation in the Korean peninsula and our country's actual conditions, we are going to reunify our country peacefully by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. Our proposal for the DCRK means forming a confederal state through the establishment of a unified national government on the basis of leaving the ideas and systems now existing in the North and the South of Korea as they are, a government in which the North and the South are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively. Thus we will reunify our nation although our country will have two separate systems.

In order to east the tension in the Korean peninsula, remove the danger of war and create preconditions for realizing independent and peaceful national reunification, we recently made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. Our proposals for the country's reunification and for the tripartite talks are most reasonable and realistic and acceptable to any one who wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. That is why these proposals enjoy active support not only from all the Korean people but also from the governments and peoples of the socialist and many other countries in the world.

The brotherly Bulgarian people have always given whole-hearted support and encouragement to our people in their righteous cause of socialist construction and independent and peaceful national reunification. For this we would like to express our deep thanks to the Bulgarian Communist Party, government and people.

This visit to Bulgaria has given us an unforgettable impression. Everywhere we travelled in Bulgaria, we were accorded enthusiastic welcome and warm hospitality by the Bulgarian party and government and her people. Each day of our stay in your country was a pleasant and fruitful day which was spent in a festive mood.

This visit to Bulgaria, we were accorded enthusiastic welcome and warm hospitality by the Bulgarian party and government and her people. Each day of our stay in your country was a pleasant and fruitful day which was spent in a festive mood.

During this time we have had important meetings and sincere talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a close friend and brother of ours, and with other Bulgarian party and government leaders, strengthened mutual friendship and intimate relations, and reached the consensus of opinion on all the matters that have been discussed. I am very much staisfied with the excellent result of our visit to Bulgaria.

On our return home, we will convey to our people the deep, unforgettable impression of this fraternal land of Bulgaria and the warm friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for the Korean people. The traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, which have been formed, consolidated and developed in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism, will further strengthen and flourish with the current of history.

As in the past so also in the future, our people will make every effort to extend and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Bulgarian people and to strengthen unity and solidarity with the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Long live unbreakable brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!

Long live world peace!

Zhivkov, Kim Visit Pravets

AU171640 Sofia BTA in English 1603 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- The official talks between the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the secretary general of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Kim Il-song, who is visiting Bulgaria at the head of a party and state delegation, are in their third day today. In cordial and friendly atmosphere they are discussing a wide range of international and bilateral issues.

After their morning meeting in Sofia today, the two leaders left for the native place of Mr Todor Zhivkov -- the town of Pravets, where they continued the exchange of views.

Mr Todor Zhivkov accepted the invitation of Mr Kim Il-song to pay an official and friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In Pravets Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song were accompanied by the Korean party and state delegation and by Bulgarian officials. The high guests were accorded a cordial welcome by the residents of the city.

Cooperation Treaty Signed

AU171930 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- Tonight the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the secretary general of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPR Korea, Mr Kim Il-song, signed the first Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between Bulgaria and the DPR Korea for a term of twenty years.

The document asserts the already achieved high degree of development of bilateral relations and expresses the common wish of Bulgaria and the DPR Korea to activate and expand cooperation in various spheres of life in the interests of the two peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism.

A general agreement between the governments of the two countries for economic and techno-scientific cooperation up to the year 2000 was signed in the presence of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song.

The document was signed by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, and the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Administrative Council, Mr Kang Song-san.

A protocol on the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation up to the year 1990 was also signed.

This evening the final talks between the party and state delegation of Bulgaria led by Mr Todor Zhivkov and a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mr Kim Il-song, were held here. The two party leaders and heads of state noted with satisfaction that this summit will provide a fresh impetus to the development of bilateral relations. It provides the preconditions for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries and for its raising onto a qualitatively new level. In this sense the conviction was unanimously expressed that the meetings in Sofia and Pravets manifested the friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song pointed out that Bulgaria and the DPR Korea with their consistently conducted and constructive foreign policy will continue to contribute to the efforts at easing international tensions, at guaranteeing peace in the world, at promoting cooperation between states.

Late tonight Mr Kim Il-song and the delegation he heads will leave Bulgaria by train.

Text of Treaty

SK180515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 17 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic which was signed in Sofia on June 17:

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic

On the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in internal affairs, comradely cooperation and mutual benefits, proceeding from the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, convinced that to constantly consolidate and deepen these relations accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, helps strengthen the unity of socialist countries and consolidate it and contributes to the cause of peace and socialism, proceeding from the objective and principle of socialist foreign policy and the desire to create most favorable international conditions for socialist construction, resolutely calling for strengthening joint action among the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the progressive forces fighting against imperialism and world reactionary forces and for peace and national independence, democracy and social progress, out of the desire to positively contribute to defending world peace and security, wishing to further develop the advantageous and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, attaching great importance to further developing and perfecting the legal foundation of this relationship, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic (hereafter two high-level contracting parties) agreed as follows:

Article 1

The two high-level contracting parties shall develop and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Article 2

The two high-level contracting parties shall expand and strengthen mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation to promote socialist construction in the two countries and improve the material and cultural standards of the two peoples.

Article 3

The two high-level contracting parties shall strengthen relations and cooperation in science, culture, education, the press, radio, television, film, sports, tourism and other fields of social life and develop cooperation and exchange between state organs and social, scientific and cultural organizations of the two countries.

Article 4

The two high-level contracting parties shall strive to further develop and strengthen relations, unity and solidarity between socialist countries on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Article 5

The two high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in the struggle to defend world peace and security against imperialist policies of aggression and war, realize complete disarmament and establish nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world.

Article 6

The two high-level contracting parties shall support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the just struggle to achieve freedom and national independence, democracy and social progress and finally liquidate all manner of old and new colonialism and racism.

Article 7

The Bulgarian side shall support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and reunify Korea peacefully on a democratic principle.

Article 8

The Korean side shall support the constructive and steadfast stand of the Bulgarian People's Republic to strengthen peace and security, trust and friendship in the Balkan Peninsula and develop good neighbourhood and cooperative relations with all Balkan countries.

Article 9

The two high-level contracting parties shall inform each other of and discuss the problem of relations between the two countries and important international issues.

Article 10

This treaty is not contrary to the rights and duties stipulated in the bilateral and multilateral agreements already signed in the presence of the two high-level contracting parties.

Article 11

This treaty shall be valid after the two contracting parties pass through due procedures.

Article 12

Being valid for 20 years, this treaty shall be valid automatically by another ten years each if none of the two high-level contracting parties informs the other side of the abrogation of this treaty 12 months before the expiration of its term.

Being worked out and signed in Sofia on the 17th day of June, 1984, and done in duplicate in the Korean and Bulgarian languages, both texts are equally authentic.

Kim Il-song, general secretary, Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary, Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; president, State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Kim Delegation Departs

AU172051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] The official and friendly visit to Bulgaria by the DPRK party-state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, has ended. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Kim Il-song and the officials accompanying him were cordially seen off at Sofia central train station by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and party and state leaders.

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV LEAVES FOR BENIN 17 JUNE

AU171947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 June 84

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed on 17 June for the People's Republic of Benin. The delegation will take part in celebrations marking the unveiling of a monument of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son and teacher of our people and a noted figure in the international communist and workers movement.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR SYRIA ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD171049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, left today for an official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He is being accompanied by Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The visit, which is taking place at the invitation of 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, is intended to contribute to further all-round widening and deepening of relations between both countries in the sphere of politics, economics, and culture.

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government; and his entourage was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by deputy premiers of the federal government Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, and Svatopluk Potac; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of interior, and other representatives.

Syrian Reportage

For Syrian coverage of the 3-day visit to Damascus by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, at the invitation of Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Syrian prime minister, including his arrival statement and a report on the closed meeting he had with Dr al-Kasm, see the Syria section of the 18 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUDETEN GERMAN SCAREMONGERING: WASTED TIME

LD162142 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Cyril (Smolik) commentary]

[Text] A great deal of time has been wasted recently in neighboring FRG with gross attacks on our socialist homeland. If this were only a matter of well-known revanchists and the Bavarian leader Franz Josep Strauss and his associate Helmut Kohl shouting, it could perhaps be said that the Sudeten Germans and their clerical patrons were in need of their usual spring vocal exercise and therefore again dared to make scaremongering noises at us from a safe distance. But it is really surprising that even FRG President Carl Karstens lent himself to such insolence against our Republic. The current clerical groups in the FRG obviously need the Sudeten Germans for the anti-communist campaign which is led by Ronald Reagan. They need unrest in Europe and therefore in contradiction to the Helsinki Final Act they speak about the open German issue. In spite of the agreements signed by the FRG they throw doubt on the state borders in Europe. The statute of the Sudeten Germans says that they are fighting for the return of their territory, and the FRG state bodies agree with these revanchist statutes. A member of the then contemporary government in Bonn, Karl-Uwe Hassel, said years ago: You Sudeten Germans are not veterans but fighters for the rights you have to exercise. Nobody ever retracted this official statement by Bonn government circles. Now they are trying to tell us that the Sudeten Germans revanchist rallies are a kind of ethnographic festivities. The just transfer of the Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia was a result of the international agreement in Potsdam as a logical consequence of World War II, and we can remain calm, however much the Sudeten Germans are bawling, and whoever chairs their rallies. One of the signatories and guarantors of the Potsdam Agreement is USSR, our most faithful friend and protector.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DPRK TREATY, NATO PROPOSAL

LD151226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK signed on 1 June is a "significant element in the totality of the system of fundamental treaties between the GDR and socialist fraternal countries," Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said today when he presented the treaty for ratification to the People's Chamber in Berlin.

The treaty shows "the firm determination of both peoples to work with all their energy for the securing of peace in Europe, Asia and the whole world, to protect the achievements of socialism, and to support the struggle of the peoples for national liberation, strengthening of independence and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism."

The statement about the meeting between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko "expressed concern about the machinations of the enemies of peace and international cooperation, which are aimed at the destruction of the existing military balance and also expressed the determination to continue giving a firm rebuff to these attacks," the foreign minister stressed. The GDR and the USSR also reaffirmed the need to fight for the curbing of the arms race, and for the normalization of the situation in Europe and the world, the minister stressed.

"Leading NATO circles recently claimed that they are ready to discuss an agreement on the nonuse of force. But such an agreement was not to apply to nuclear weapons and thus to the greatest danger facing mankind. Quite apart from a number of other preconditions set in addition to this, this alone makes it clear that there is no intention to seriously discuss an agreement on the nonuse of force. These circles are just as little interested in honest dialogue, for this would include the readiness to stop the slander of socialism, to create a favorable climate for dialogue by a freeze on arming and other measures, and to seriously negotiate, for example, on a ban on the militarization of space.

"The same applies to the alleged U.S. readiness to stop the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe and to remove the systems already deployed. The precondition for this was to be that the Soviet Union should declare its assent to the American 'zero or interim solution,' that is zero missiles for the Soviet Union and zero reductions for NATO. That shows once again: There is still no readiness to conduct negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security.

"As the most recent NATO Council meeting proved, the sole concern is to continue the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe at any price in order to achieve military superiortiy. There is no way of reconciling the directing of new U.S. 'decapitating weapons' [enthauptungswaffe] at the Soviet Union with claims of readiness to negotiate. Hence international public opinion has rightly rejected these proposals as pious trickery."

75 PERCENT VOTE IN FIRST ELECTIONS IN 4 YEARS

Initial Unofficial Data

LD180035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw: According to information available to PAP, initial, unofficial data concerning the electoral turnout shows that over 75 percent of those entitled to vote have taken part in the elections. In Bydgoszcz and Czestochowa Voivodships about 81 percent participated; in Katowice Voivodship, about 78 percent; in Krakow and Kodz Voivodships, about 64 percent; in Leszno Voivodship, about 87 percent; Poznan Voivodship, about 78 percent; Radom Voivodship, about 74 percent; Tarnow Voivodship, about 63 percent; Szczecin Voivodship, about 73 percent; and in Wroclaw Voivodship: about 67 percent.

Turnout Appears Moderate

NC171550 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 (AFP) -- Turnout in Poland's local elections, the first nationwide vote in over four years, appeared moderate in the capital today as mainly over-35ers were seen heading for the polls. The vote for 110,000 local councillors is regarded as a significant test for the regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The banned union Solidarity has called for a boycott and former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has said he would not vote.

The approaches to polling places were being watched by plainclothes policemen but there were no riot police in the streets despite a call by the Solidarity underground for demonstrations today in five spots in the capital.

The banned union has called the elections a "farce," pointing to the 220,000 candidates all approved by the country's official parties, unions and associations. Last week Mr. Walesa hinted he would withdraw as figurehead of the opposition if the boycott failed. He said today's vote would reveal the "true situation of Poland."

The Roman Catholic Church has taken no position, but in a strongly-worded sermon yesterday the Polish primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, denounced the repression in Poland and called for the release of all political prisoners.

The regime, meanwhile, is hoping for a 70 to 80 percent turnout. Authorities have said they did not expect a repeat of the 98.87 percent score reached in the last local elections.

Official results will not be known before Tuesday. The opposition has said it will publish its own results next Sunday.

Voting Ends, Counting Begins

LD172232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday [17 June] we were electing councillors to people's councils at all levels. At 2000, all polling stations were closed, with the exception of those districts in which the elections had been completed earlier. In accordance with the electoral regulations and guidelines of the State Electoral Commission, immediately after the completion of the polling, all district polling commissions began to count the votes. Men of confidence [mezowie zaufania] are present at the counting; they can write their possible comments on the voting protocol.

The electoral regulations and guidelines of the State Electoral Commission have made it incumbent on lower level commissions to work quickly so that citizens can find out as soon as possible who has been elected to the new people's councils. The secretary of the State Electoral Commission has announced that the complete results will be made public on Tuesday.

Significance of Turnout

LD180842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday's Sunday was a particular day for Poland. We have elected new people's councils. Here is a report by Piotr Lignar:

[Lignar] Shortly after mignight a press conference was held at the INTERPRESS Center devoted to the preliminary assessment of the election. The conference was attended by Edward Szymanski, secretary of the State Election Commission and Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban. Here are excerpts of their statements. Edward Szymanski said:

[Begin Szymanski recording] We have been electing 7,047 councillors to the voivodship councils, and 103,388 councillors to towns, parish, city, district, and town-parish councils. The election was carried out by 19,654 district election commissions. In several hundred districts all over Poland where all people took part in the election act, local commissions ended their activity few hours before 2000 hours. [end recording]

[Lignar] And here are excerpts from Minister Jerzy Urban's statement:

[Begin Urban recording] It was the first general election since the August 1980 events, and as such it constituted the first political test in this stormy period of Poland's history.

The underground and the extreme opposition announced an election boycott. This turnout means that the boycott ended in failure. This shows significant support by the absolute majority of the Polish society for the policy of stabilization, accord, overcoming the crisis, for calm and the socialist path of the country's development. That is how we assess this result and its significance.

Our policy has gained concrete support from the absolute majority, a majority holding various views but unanimous as far as the basic issue is concerned, and saying no to opposition. Our adversaries, by announcing the boycott, made a political poll out of participation in the election. We are, in fact, grateful to them for that, because it raises the significance of the high electoral turnout.

This does not mean that the less than one quarter of the electorate which did not participate in the election are all supporters of our adversaries. The reasons for abstention varied. About 5 percent really could not take part in the election. There were political reasons for abstaining, obviously, but there were also nonpolitical reasons -- for example, various local reasons, local conflicts, animosities of a character which can hardly be called political. Certainly, part of the electorate did not take part in the election as a result of local pressure and intimidation. No one was pulling anybody by a leash to the ballot boxes. There was no pressure, as you probably have noticed. Large numbers of workers and young people took part in the election, and there was very large participation by the Poland of small- and medium-sized cities and the countryside -- this calm, working, and representative Poland. The climate was serious, but at the same time cheerful and relaxed.

Perhaps some commentators of the Western press will say that the turnout was low. I want to say that it was not lower than in the majority of the Western countries during general elections, that you would consider such a turnout good at home, and you would say that this signifies democracy and freedom of election.

I think that one should not judge Poland with different criteria. This estimated turnout, in the situation when the major political battle was for the turnout, is the reply to the thesis that we are authorities imposed upon society, which govern through repressions, and that the whole society is against the socialist authorities. I imagine that this line will be difficult to maintain in the Western mass media after the election. I think, that, above all, the national interest has been victorious in this election. It was a test which brought good results for the interest of the state and the Polish nation. [end recording]

Nowa Huta Demonstration

LD171929 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Janusz Swierczynski-read report over video]

[Text] The so-called underground, supported by many hours of broadcast by Radio Free Europe and by American dollars, has for many weeks been predicting a total boycott of our Polish elections, as well as tension and demonstrations in the streets of Warsaw, Gdansk, and Radom.

They have only managed to use groups of teenagers in the Nowa Huta district -- that was a pathetic performance organized for a group of Western correspondents. Here you can see it for yourselves: [Camera shows long shot of a large group of people with backs to the camera, then cuts to a smaller group of people who are running. Camera cuts to a handful of youths throwing stones, but posed for flight. Camera then moves to a longer shot of a gathering of people raising their arms apparently making v-signs. Camera cuts to shots of people, some accompanied by children, walking calmly away while looking over their shoulders. Next shot is of people waiting at a tramstop apparently waiting to see what is happening. This is followed by a long shot of more people walking away. Camera cuts again to a shot of the main gathering, and then to people jumping over the tramstop fence as though to escape. The next shot shows about 20 or 30 youths throwing stones toward the camera from the other side of the tram fence, but apparently in no hurry to get away. Throughout the duration of the film there was no evidence of any militiamen being present.]

I have one comment on those throwing stones: They do not know what they are doing.

Leaders Cast Votes

LD171534 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 17 June -- The PUWP CC first secretary, Polish Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife Barbara cast their votes in the elections to people's councils, at a polling station in Warsaw in morning hours today.

President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and his wife Jadwiga cast their votes in the elections to people's councils, at a polling station in the capital in morning hours today.

In a short statement to pressmen at the station, Jablonski pointed out the importance of the new act on people's councils and local self-government bodies, which comes in force today. "Implementation of that act is a great chance to improve the working of people's councils -- it just needs to be used" he said, adding that nothing that will be going on in the area of operation of a given council may be alien to the councillors.

Chairman of the Democratic Party CC, Deputy Prime Minister Edward Kowalczyk and his wife Maria cast their votes in the elections to people's councils, at a polling station in Warsaw in morning hours today. Kowalczyk told newsmen, among other things: "A significant act is taking place today. It is a day when citizens are demonstrating their attitudes. This act closes a certain political stage in Poland. We hope that councillors we will elect will cope with the difficult tasks before them. All of us must bear in minds that we are facing a gigantic effort to life the country from hardships."

Chairman of the United Peasants Party CC, Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski and his wife Mirona cast their votes in the elections to people's councils at a polling station in Warsaw in morning hours today. Asked by a newsman about the importance of the elections, Malinowski said the new act on people's councils and local self-government (which comes in force today) has given wide powers and means to what he termed as young councils, which he said will thus be true hosts in their areas, ones who can effectively solve the problems of their millieux.

Deputy prime minister and president of the lay Christian association PAX, Zenon Komender and his wife Teresa cast their votes in the elections to people's councils, at a polling station in the capital in morning hours today.

Komender, who was one of the signatories to the declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) told PAP that the present elections, prepared by the PRON, have a special character. "The new people's councils will work on the basis of the new act (on people's councils and local self-government) and this is one reason why the nation expects a lot from them," he said.

Clergy Vote in Lublin, Krakow

LD171913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The 17th of June is an important day for all of us -- election day. Representatives of the clergy were also present at the ballot boxes. At the village of Trzesiny, in Lublin Voivodship, a priest organized the collective voting of the inhabitants, taking everybody to the polling station. The clergy of various denominations took part in the voting. Inter alia, in Krakow, at polling station No 47, in the city's main market, many priests of the Roman Catholic Church cast their votes, together with inhabitants of this district. Among them were employees of the metropolitan curia in Krakow. Father Jozef Gorzelany, the parish priest of the newly built church in Nowa Huta, also took part in the voting.

Episcopate Not to Vote

NC171435 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Radom, Poland, June 17 (AFP) -- Poland's 89 Roman Catholic bishops led by the Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp are not voting in today's local elections, a religious source here said. The Polish Episcopate decided recently to refrain from voting "given the conditions currently prevailing in Poland," the source said.

The Episcopate yesterday held a plenary meeting here on the 500th aniversary of the death of Saint Casimir, patron saint for both Poles and Lithuanians. A communique from the meeting is to be released tomorrow. During ceremonies yesterday in this town located 120 kms (75 miles) south of Warsaw, Cardinal Glemp called for the release of all political prisoners and denounced the climate of repression in Poland.

Today's elections are viewed as an important test for the regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, with the banned Solidarity union calling for a boycott. The Catholic Church had taken no formal position in the voting.

CEMA SUMMIT, ELECTION PREPARATIONS REVIEWED

LD170907 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 16 Jun 84

[By Zbigniew Bozniecki: "Looking Back at Last Week" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 June -- The week full of important events in which Polish public opinion takes direct interest again passed. The events included the economic conference of the leaders of CMEA states, the last preparations for Sunday elections, a report by the GUS [Central Office of Statistics] chief statistical office on further improvement in economic indices, the debates by representatives of the farmer's organizations, reactions to the 16th PUWP CC plenary session and futher court hearings in the Grzegorz Przemyk death trial.

Speaking at the end of the Moscow economic summit of the leaders of CMEA states, Wojciech Jaruzelski said its decisions were of paramount historic significance for further development of states of the socialist community, deepening its cooperation and consolidating its unity and cohesion.

The summit laid good foundations for increasing the pace and broadening the scale of economic, scientific and technological integration and ensuring economic security of countries of the socialist community.

The summit's declaration stressed strict dependence between peace and security of nations and correct development of economic relations which is, however, obstructed by U.S. aggressive circles.

The states represented at the conference forwarded a feasible programme of actions to heal international economic relations. This is a response by 10 socialist countries to restictions and economic blackmail that increasingly often become the practice of political action of some capitalist states.

Over 300,000 candidates for councillors were proposed in the campaign preparing the elections during which over 2.3 million citizens took part in various forms of consultations. From among them, over 220,000 candidates running for over 110,000 seats in people's councils are on the final lists registered by electoral commissions. The elections will determine how Poles will organize their life.

In the last days of the campaign, the political underground particularly stepped up desperate actions, calling not only for boycotting the elections but also for organizing demonstrations. This inevitably entailed the intensification of the activity by the security services and an increase in the number of detentions of persons getting involved in anti-state activity.

SPILJAK: CRITICISM PART OF SELF-MANAGING PROCESS

AU141042 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 84 p 6

[Excerpts] A kind of penchant for mass criticism has developed in our country, of criticizing nearly everything, and particularly a kind of people who seek through criticism and petty criticism, and not through work, to gain a reputation in the society. Most frequently it is precisely those people who work the least who criticize the most. There is something objective when in a situation of shortages, difficulties, and even stagnation, dissatisfaction appears that becomes a favorable soil for all kinds of criticism and critics, Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Croatia, said the day before yesterday at a mass rally at Pokupsko.

However, Spiljak continued, at the present moment it is necessary to draw attention to at least two kinds of such dissatisfaction: criticism and critics. Some people -- it is true they are not very numerous, but are very vociferous -- criticize from antisocialist and antiself-managing positions and want, in fact, a return to the old, outdated system, which our people rejected with their struggle, together with the unequal relations in the old Yugoslavia. These people take advantage of difficulties, they take advantage of weaknesses and mistakes. However, since they must not openly say to the people what they favor, what kind of a society and relations they propose, they stress only weaknesses and mistakes. As a rule, many of these people rely on foreign reactionary circles, and even on our hostile emigres, who have for a long time been in the service of foreign countries.

An expression exists among the people for such people, and this expression is treason. And with traitors there can be no negotiations, and no dialogue. There are many people today who criticize from various positions, but most of them criticize because they wish well to this country and not because are against socialism, against self-management, against autonomous and independent Yugoslavia. These people see the weaknesses, mistakes, they see much idleness, irresponsibility, and they are dissatisfied, but they desire that their organization, republic, and Yugoslavia develop faster.

We must proceed from the fact that criticism is no one's privilege, it is the right and duty of all working people, it is one of the means of the working people's practical, self-managing activity. For this reason we must pay the greatest attention to the working people's criticism and take into consideration everything which makes a contribution. Regardless of the considerable difficulties today, we have all the conditions to get out of these difficulties. In doing this, we must demonstrate the best possible attitude in gathering all patriotic forces. It is with this attitude that we were victorious in the war, and the present difficulties will be overcome by such an attitude, Mike Spiljak said, among other things.

IDEOPOLITICAL DIFFERENTIATION INTENSIFYING IN LC

LD161832 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] This week's most important sociopolitical event in the country was the 13th LCY Central Committee session. During its 2-day work the plenary session considered the ideological and action capability of the LC and the league's consolidation in the struggle for our comprehensive development. Sonja Badel comments:

[Badel] The discussion at the Central Committee session showed again that the League of Communists is its own fiercest critic.

It is good that this is so. In all the stages of its existence, our party has always been able to see and correct its mistakes and shortcomings and unfailingly open new roads for the development of socialist society, self-management and democracy. By speaking critically about their own practice, the situation in society, and the problems with which we are all well aware, the great majority of Central Committee members said what members of the LC working people, and citizens think. The sharpness of criticism and thoroughness of the analysis of socioeconomic and political relations, and the constructivensss displayed during the discussion in the Central Committee showed that the LC remains the only revolutionary force capable of struggling for the self-managing positions of the working class, for the equality of all nations and nationalities, for brotherhood and unity, and for democracy. No opposition criticism and its exponents are equal to the demands for revolutionary changes.

Reaffirming its resolve to persist in the struggle for the realization of its ideopolitical goals as defined in the LCY program and the decision of the 11th and 12th congresses, and in other documents such as the program of economic stabilization, the Central Committee mapped out the path which should be followed, a path that certainly is not one of unitarism, separatism, dogmatism or liberalism.

It should be stated however that the disunity in the League of Communists -- which was described by so many as an evil that must be overcome, especially in leaderships -- also manifested itself in the approach to these questions. In a number of academic-sounding speeches, speakers avoided addressing real issues and resorted to phrases that could not be disputed, such as appeals for the consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism or the consistent execution of the stabilization program. Some speeches concealed different views on what the LC should in fact do and how it should consolidate its ideological unity and action capability. For instance, every attempt at ideological and theoretical clarification of individual questions and ideopolitical settling of accounts with anticommunist, antisocialist and antiself-management forces was declared, in the name of the realization of economic stabilization, to be an abstract and secondary activity, although it is well known that the program of economic stabilization itself still requires a number of theoretical and practical solutions before it can be carried out, and also that the consolidation of ideological unity is the prerequisite for the LC's ability to be effective and more decisive in every action.

However, all this is just a sign that the process of ideopolitical differentiation in the LC is intensifying. This process may be expected to be given a further impetus in a broad party discussion to be held over the coming months about everything raised at the Central Committee session. This is the most democratic way of strengthening unity, which will show where everybody stands with regard to the fundamental policies of the LC and society, and who may remain in the ranks of the vanguard at this time when we have to tackle serious problems in all spheres while being exposed to powerful pressures from antiself-management and all other hostile forces.

DISUNITY OVERSHADOWS REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT

AU131627 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Bojana Marjanovic commentary: "Against Befogging"]

[Text] Whether we want to admit it or not, quite a lot of time has elapsed from the appearance of disunity in the Communist ranks to the arrival at a diagnosis.

Enough time for people to be confused in view of the fact that liberals and dogmatists more and more frequently outplay others, and in view of some kind of Marxism per se joining the game. The substance of revolutionary development has frequently remained to the side.

We are now speaking openly about this disunity. An inventory of differences, mainly well-known, has been made and the vast majority of these differences deal, at first sight, with the current measures of the economic policy. It can be said that by agreeing solely on individual problems, all problems will be solved. However, it is obvious that what is involved is something much deeper. What is involved, for instance, is disunity in the view of the party's self-management role. We must add to this a misunderstanding of the dialectic of statehood, and of the autonomy in the republics and provinces -- and the absence of feeling for the danger that the LC may split up into national parties, which will entrench themselves on the barricades and on the positions of bureaucratic nationalism. Because, it is a misfortune, but the truth, that the positions within the framework of the republican and provincial organizations are also developed under the influence of statism, upon which the tendencies of confrontation and isolation then strengthen themselves.

For this reason, in the course of the struggle to change relations, it is necessary primarily from the party (some of whose parts are connected by various links to a bureaucratic and technocratic-monopolistic orientation) to create a force that will truly be a weapon of the working people's self-managing interests and which will precisely for this reason be capable of effective action. A force which will bitterly oppose the negation of the class character of socialist democracy and the attempts to replace it by formal democracy. Formal democracy that is being increasingly and more frequently imposed on us encourages the development of antiself-managing and antidemocratic forces, and pushes Communists toward opportunism, befogs relations, and in the end would lead us to abolishing self-management and the workers class role.

Theories are also appearing that negate the role of the workers class and the working people as a subject of socialism and self-management. What is involved, of course, is pure deceit which must be understood and explained in time: There is no class -- there is also no need for its vanguard.

Many other theses and little theses are being offered to us, reaffirming various events that at one time have been clearly politically qualified, and "demystifying" a certain period of our history. All this is happening bit by bit, but must not be underrated; particularly, if one knows the background.

We must oppose all this united in the ranks of the League of Communists and in our entire society.

LCY CC HEARS ZUPANCIC ON ANTI-ARMY ACTIVITIES

AU141345 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 84 p 3

[Report on speech by Anton Zupancic at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 12 June -- from a report on the discussion at that session]

[Text] Accepting the assessment of the LCY situation as presented -- regardless of our feeling about shortcomings in illuminating the causes for which it arose -- the Communists of the Army party organization resolutely support the efforts aimed at overcoming it and at more consistently implementing the leading role of the LC and its ideological and action unity, Anton Zupancic said.

Without falling prey to any illusion that certain characteristics of the situation in the LCY are not also present in one way or another in the Army party organization, we must say this time again that the overall activities of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in recent years were consistently carried out in conformity with Tito's guidance, the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, the conclusions of this Central Committee, the positions of the leadership of Yugoslavia, and, of course, with other strategic orientations of the country. The results of such activities of the Communists and the entire personnel of the Army are evident.

However, considering that the Army is an integral part of society, and its Communists an integral part of the unified LCY, all the characteristic movements in society by the natural logic of things are also reflected in the Army and the people in it. Therefore, the absence of ideopolitical unity, and especially the action unity of the LCY, the absence of responsibility of Communists in the implementation of what has been agreed upon, and particularly the nationalist, anarcholiberal, and other currents and forms of hostile activities, often calculated to undermine the basic achievements of our revolution and various excesses are indirectly or directly reflected in the Army, as well. The consequences of such a reflection must not be underrated. They corrode and confuse people, cause unrest and insecurity among people who are put together in an ideologically insufficient manner, befog the prospects of our further development, and contribute to the creation of a climate favoring negative phenomena, and in individual cases even hostile activities, which in a given moment may be negatively reflected in the unity of the Army ranks.

This is not all! In the past year or two, we have witnessed an increase and intensification of the activities of various individuals and groups directly directed against the Army, its role, prestige, and its overall position in the all-people's defense and social self-protection systems. It is not unknow that such and similar views are here and there the subject of various polemical discussions in some public information media, as well as in other places.

At the last session of the LCY Central Committee, one heard the assertion on several occasions that a crisis of responsibility is present in the LCY. Such an assessment, unfortunately, appears quite realistic, and we consider it as one of the biggest reasons for the present situation in the LCY and in society at large. The insistence on strengthening responsibility and discipline, and on carrying out what has been agreed upon, does not in my deep conviction contradict in any way the overall democratic development of the LCY and of our self-managing socialist community, under the condition that appropriate positions and conclusions are adopted in the most democratic manner, as is noted in the materials for this session.

Therefore, we support an essentially changed attitude of Communists toward responsibility and discipline throughout the LCY structure, from the LCY Central Committee down to the last cell, because we can have an ideal program and positions, but their efficiency cannot be manifested unless we implement these positions in deed. We meet daily suac an attitude.

CARTOON MOCKS ONE-CANDIDATE ELECTIONS

AU121859 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its issue for 9/10 June on page 20 carries the weekly cartoon by Predrag Pantovic in his "Sladjana" series. The series features a flock of sheep in various situations to which one, Sladjana (a girl's name, which could be rendered as Sweetie Pie), offers sheepish comment. In this issue, the flock of sheep are pictured looking at a poster nailed to a tree, depicting a fierce wolf. One of them says: "There is nothing to think about. He is the only candidate."